

JK 3125

1891

M7







MASSACHUSETTS LANDMARKS.

ELEMENTS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

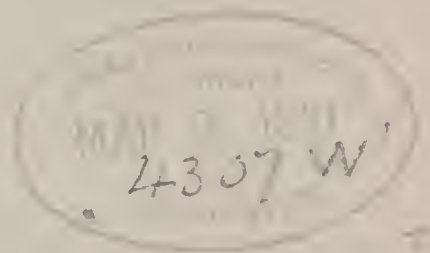
WITH A

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL
HISTORY OF THE STATE

DESIGNED FOR USE AS A TEXT-BOOK IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
SCHOOLS, AND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING

BY

W. A. Mowry
WILLIAM A. MOWRY, PH.D.
" "



SILVER, BURDETT & CO., PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

1891

JK 3125
1891
.M7

COPYRIGHT, 1891,
By WILLIAM A. MOWRY.



TYPOGRAPHY BY J. S. CUSHING & Co., BOSTON.

PRESSWORK BY BERWICK & SMITH, BOSTON.

PREFATORY NOTE.



THE Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a political history of striking interest and of great value to the country. Her form of government has been a model after which Ohio and the states of the Northwest generally have framed their constitutions. The history of the Pilgrims of Plymouth and the Puritans of the "Bay Colony" should be familiar in every school and in every household in the state. The men of Massachusetts were leaders in the Revolutionary struggle, and here were the Boston Tea Party, Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Here Washington took command of the Continental Army. Here originated the New England town government. In this state there are more cities, of ten thousand inhabitants or more, than in any other state. The political history and the forms of government should be carefully studied in the public schools of the state. The following brief treatise is designed to be used especially in the public schools of the Commonwealth. It is, of course, equally adapted for use in the numerous and excellent private schools and academies of the state, and for a handbook in the family. Where teachers cannot find the time necessary for an extended course of study, they may, largely by reading and a careful course of explanation, go over the subject in a profitable

manner by a series of Friday afternoon exercises. In that case the blackboard will be found exceedingly helpful.

The author hopes that the teachers of his native state will find this little treatise, together with his two books on civil government in general, "Studies in Civil Government" and "The Elements of Civil Government," helpful in making the pupils in the schools intelligent and patriotic citizens. The future success of this ancient Commonwealth rests almost entirely upon the children.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

DORCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1891.

THE HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The Pilgrims. — The reign of James the First, king of Great Britain, was noted for a general agitation of religious thought among the people of his realm. In the year 1607, the same year that the colony at Jamestown, Va., was founded, a company of Separatists from Scrooby, in the East of England, in order to escape being, as they said, “hunted,” “persecuted,” “clapped in prison,” emigrated to Holland, hoping there to find “freedom of religion.” But there they could find no fixed home, the language and customs were foreign to them, and in 1620 they emigrated to America. They called themselves *Pilgrims*. November 21, the *Mayflower*, with its precious freight of 102 persons, came to anchor off Provincetown. On the 21st of December, this company of Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and began the first permanent English settlement in New England.

The Compact. — Before landing, however, these clear-headed, God-fearing men wrote out and subscribed their names to a *compact*, or agreement, whereby they “by

these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, . . . and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.”

This is believed to be the first instrument of civil government ever subscribed as the act of the whole people. It had in it the germ of our present free, popular government. It was the great beginning of the government by the people.

The Puritans. — The first settlers at Plymouth were, from their wanderings, called *Pilgrims*. But the general name given to the dissenters from the established Church of England was *Puritans*. Many of these people came from England and made settlements in New England between 1620 and 1650. This name applies equally to the Pilgrims of Plymouth and the settlers of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut.

Settlement at Salem. — John Endicott, of Dorchester, England, with a company of Puritans made a settlement at Salem in the year 1628.¹ These settlers were honest, earnest, God-fearing people, and they stamped their character so thoroughly upon the colony which they planted that their good qualities are even now quite manifest among their lineal descendants, more than two and a half centuries later.

¹ The first settlement at Salem was made by Roger Conant and thirteen others two years before.

Settlement at Boston. — The great emigration to New England had now really begun. John Winthrop with about seven hundred persons, had come over in eleven vessels. He made his principal settlement at Shawmut, or Tri-mountain, which, by an order issued September 17, 1630, was named Boston. Within a few years several important towns sprung up around Boston, — Chelsea, Dorchester, Charlestown, Watertown, Newtown or Cambridge, Roxbury, and others.

The New England Town-Meeting. — In the year 1633 Dorchester held the first town-meeting. It was not *a* town-meeting, but was established as *the* town-meeting, to be held once a month, “there to settle and set down such orders as may tend to the general good . . . and every man is to be bound thereby, without gainsaying or resistance.” The next year the town-meeting became general in various towns of the colony. The compact made in the cabin of the *Mayflower* was the beginning of the American Republic, but the democratic town-meeting, which soon became universal throughout New England, may well be called “the *cause* of the American Republic.”

The First Schools. — In 1635 the Boston Latin School was founded, in 1636 Harvard College was planted, in 1639 Dorchester established the first public school supported by taxation. Within a few years from this date schools, under the management and control of the towns generally, were organized and the system of public education was firmly established. Here was the beginning of the public school system of the United States, which is now in successful operation in every state in the Union. The first school committee was chosen by the town of Dorchester in 1645.

Schools Established by Colonial Law.—In 1647 the General Court ordered that “every township . . . of fifty householders shall appoint one to teach all children to write and read; and where any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families, they shall set up a grammar school,¹ the masters thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university.”² Thus it was that New England, and Massachusetts particularly, introduced into the beginning of American history the common school, which has had such a great influence in promoting and fostering American freedom and progress.

Other Towns and Counties.—The settlements around Plymouth and Boston and the organization of new towns rapidly increased. Prior to the year 1700 towns had been incorporated in all parts of the state, extending even beyond the Connecticut River. Counties and county governments had been organized, and the population increased with great rapidity.



CHAPTER II.

EARLY GOVERNMENTS, AND INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Plymouth Patent.—In the year 1620 King James signed a patent incorporating the Duke of Lenox, the Marquises of Buckingham and Hamilton

¹ The term “grammar school” was used in its original English sense, of a school to prepare for college.

² Colonial Laws, 74, 186. Connecticut Colony and New Haven Colony did the same. See Bancroft, I. 459, note.

and others, and their successors, as The Council of Plymouth, "for planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America."

This grant included "that part of America which lies between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of North latitude." This embraced the territory from the parallel of Philadelphia northward beyond the latitude of Quebec. This charter held till the year 1635, when the Council resigned it. Meantime, however, the Council had made several grants of land. They had granted New Hampshire to Captain John Mason in 1621, the Province of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1622, and Massachusetts Bay to Sir Henry Roswell and five others in 1628.

Massachusetts Charter. — King Charles gave this "Bay Company" a special charter with large powers. (1) They had the right to the soil. (2) The power of government was substantially conferred upon themselves. (3) The first governor and assistants were named by the king. (4) Their successors were to be chosen by the corporation. (5) The legislative powers were to be exercised by the proprietors. (6) They were allowed a free trade, and were to be considered natural-born subjects. Under this liberal charter the "Bay Colony," as it was called, prospered, and the number of settlers rapidly increased. Their character was of a high order both as to talent and intelligence on the one hand, and morality and religion on the other.

The Charter Forfeited. — In 1684 the charter was declared by Charles the Second forfeited, and the next year Joseph Dudley was commissioned by the new king, James the Second (Charles having died), as president

of the colony. It was on the 20th of December, 1686, that Sir Edmund Andros landed in Boston and proclaimed himself "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief" of New England.

Andros established an arbitrary government, every way obnoxious to the people. In 1689 Andros was imprisoned, and the people resumed the charter. William and Mary having ascended the throne of England, Andros was recalled, and in 1692 a new charter was granted.

The Provinces United. — By this charter the territories of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Maine were consolidated under one government. The king was to appoint the governor, deputy-governor, and secretary, while the people were to choose twenty-eight councilors. Each town was to elect two deputies to represent it in the General Court. Sir William Phips was the first governor of the new province. Thus ended the distinctive history of Plymouth, as to its government, and henceforth we must regard it as only a part of the province of Massachusetts.

Relations with the Indians. — The early English idea concerning the Indians was that they should be civilized and converted to the Christian religion. The early colonial motto of the Massachusetts Colony was the figure of an Indian with the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." As early as 1636 the Bay Colony passed laws to provide for their conversion, and in 1646 the same colony framed a code of "necessary and wholesome laws to reduce them to civility of life." Thomas Mayhew, father and son, John Eliot, and many others, spent years in efforts to reclaim them. The results were not entirely satisfactory.

The Pequot War. — The first considerable uprising of the Indians which concerned the Massachusetts colonies was a conflict with the Pequots, who occupied the territory now the eastern part of Connecticut. Roger Williams happily persuaded the Narragansetts of Rhode Island not to make common cause with them. This was in 1636. In the spring of the following year the Connecticut Assembly at Hartford determined to make war upon them, and the troops under Captain John Mason attacked their fort, which included a village of their men, women, and children, at Mystic. Their wigwams were burned, and all were either killed or carried away into captivity and slavery. Their territory was divided between Connecticut and Massachusetts.

New England Confederation. — The hostility of the Indians was now so marked and the danger from them and from the Dutch, who were endeavoring to obtain the country between the Hudson and the Connecticut rivers, so great that in 1643 the Bay Colony, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven united in a firm league or union for mutual defence. Rhode Island was not permitted to join this confederacy, although so recently Roger Williams had performed for them an important service in preventing the Indians of Rhode Island from joining the angry Pequots. This confederation was the first instance of union between English colonies in North America, and it had an important bearing upon subsequent history.

It is noticeable that the agreement to this confederation was made in various ways. The articles were adopted by the General Court of the Bay Colony, by the commissioners from Connecticut and New Haven, and

by the General Court of Plymouth they were submitted to the several towns of the colony and agreed to by them. At this time the population of the two Massachusetts colonies and the two in Connecticut amounted to about twenty-five thousand, more than one-half being in the Bay Colony.

King Philip's War. — After the Pequots were annihilated, about 1637, the contest between the whites and the red men was continued for some years. Then followed an interval of about twenty-five years of relative peace. In 1675, however, began the most deadly and determined feud between the English and the Pokanokets or Wampanoags. The war broke out in Swansea, where several settlers were killed. Very soon outbreaks occurred in various sections of the state, and in Rhode Island. Attacks were made with rapid succession upon Seekonk, Middleborough, Taunton, Dartmouth, Mendon, Brookfield, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield. Captain Beers with a small force, having been sent to the relief of Northfield, was attacked, and he and twenty men were slain.

Bloody Brook. — Captain Lothrop of Beverly with more than eighty picked men, the "flower of Essex," was attacked at Bloody Brook, near Sugar Loaf Mountain, and all but eight were killed. Springfield was attacked and burned, and in the autumn of 1675 Philip and his forces withdrew to the Narragansett country.

The Swamp Fight. — The several colonies mustered new forces, reorganized their troops, and prepared for a vigorous movement. In December occurred the great swamp fight in the Narragansett country. The Indians had about four thousand, all told, in their en-

campment. The troops of the colonists numbered more than one thousand picked men. The contest was terrible. The wigwams of the Indians were burned, and more than one thousand of their number, men, women, and children, were killed or captured.

In February following Lancaster was attacked and burned; Medfield was burned; Weymouth, Groton, and Northampton were attacked, and twelve persons were killed at Plymouth.

Pierce's Fight. — Then occurred another terrible tragedy. Captain Pierce, with about seventy men, was enticed across the Blackstone River, just above Pawtucket, and attacked by a large body of Indians. Pierce and nearly all his men were slain. Seekonk was laid in ashes, Providence was burned, Marlborough was attacked and burned, Longmeadow suffered, and then came a terrible slaughter at Sudbury. This was in April, 1676. Plymouth was again assaulted and several houses burned. Middleborough and Hatfield were again burned, and Bridgewater, Hingham, and Hadley suffered again.

The Death of Philip. — But now Philip turns his course back again to Mount Hope, and there on August 12, 1676, Captain Church and his men attack the Indians, rout them, and King Philip is killed. Shortly after, with great heroism, Church captures Anawan and his forces, and the war is ended.

Losses incurred in this War. — This was a terrible contest for these feeble colonies, and the wonder is that they survived it. The aggregate of loss and suffering cannot be told. Thirteen towns were wholly destroyed, and a large number of others suffered severely. Six

hundred colonists fell in battle, and as many buildings were burned. Scarcely a family escaped loss. The principal burden fell upon Plymouth and the Bay Colony. The pecuniary loss cannot be estimated at less than half a million dollars.

Rallying after the War. — But the colonists were resolute, courageous, determined to succeed. They did succeed. Before many years every town was rebuilt, and the colonies, being now substantially free from the Indians, became more prosperous than ever. The population rapidly increased. The crisis was past, and Massachusetts now entered upon a career of great prosperity.

The French War. — During the period between King Philip's War and that important contest between Great Britain and her English colonies in America, on the one hand, and France and her Indian allies, on the other, which occurred between 1756 and 1763, and which has been usually called "The French and Indian War," the colonies were in the main at peace and in a prosperous condition. This great contest was decided by the battle of Quebec. This was *The Supreme Moment* in the history of North America. Here was decided the destiny of a great continent. The questions at issue were not merely whether one nation of Europe or another should have the mastery here, but then it was decided that the Anglo-Saxon race should rule in North America, that the English language should prevail, that the liberty-loving genius of the English people should dominate here. France was swept off the continent.

CHAPTER III.

GETTING READY FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was only thirteen years between 1763 and the Declaration of Independence. Few men among the English colonies foresaw the result of the success of the English arms on the Plains of Abraham. But the trend of events was inevitable. France, England's ancient enemy, no longer menaced the colonies. The great French diplomatist, Count De Vergennes, at once saw the inevitable result. He prophesied that England's next step would be to tax the colonies, and that as they would no longer need her protection, they would throw off their dependence upon the mother country and become independent. The prophecy was a true one.

The Massachusetts Patriot Leaders.— The initiative to the Revolution was taken in Boston, and the contest was fairly begun there. James Otis, Samuel Adams, and Joseph Warren probably foresaw independence as early as any other persons in the country. Not far, if at all, behind them were John Adams, John Hancock, and Joseph Hawley. These men, with Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry, evidently comprehended the situation, and though breathing no word, and performing no deed that looked towards independence, until the proper time had arrived and the people were ready to support the necessary measures for ultimate success, they were nevertheless steadily preparing the

minds of all the thinking men in the colonies for the great movement when the time should be ripe for it to take place.

The Stamp Act.—The famous Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1765. This act required that all bills, notes, leases, and other such-like documents to be used by the colonists should be upon stamped paper, which must be bought of the officers at such a price as would bring a revenue to the English government. Newspapers were also required to be printed upon stamped paper. When the news of the passage of this act by Parliament reached Massachusetts, the excitement was intense. “Will you, then,” it was asked, “set at defiance the Parliament?” “We are ready,” it was answered, “to submit to constitutional laws: but the Stamp Act is against *Magna Charta*, and Lord Coke says an act of Parliament against *Magna Charta* is for that reason void.” John Adams at once said in the public prints, “There seems to be a direct and formal design on foot in Great Britain to enslave all America. Be it remembered, liberty must at all hazards be defended.” Again he wrote, “This year brings ruin or salvation to the British colonies.” Early in 1766 the odious act was repealed by Parliament.

The General Court passed a vote of thanks to William Pitt, bells were rung, cannon fired; in the evening the whole town of Boston was illuminated, and “Liberty Tree” was loaded with lanterns.

The Revenue Bill.—In June, 1767, a revenue bill was passed by the Parliament, taxing glass, paper, tea, and other articles, from which an income of perhaps £40,000 a year might be realized. It was then that the

Boston patriots said: "The Rubicon is passed. We will form an immediate and universal combination to eat nothing, drink nothing, wear nothing, imported from Great Britain. Let us call on our sister colonies to join in asserting our rights."

Massachusetts at once put herself in an attitude of rebellion. General Gage was ordered to send a regiment to Boston to aid the British officers. Then quickly followed the famous town-meeting in Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," vigorous action by the General Court, and it was Samuel Adams who said: "We will submit to no tax. We will shed our last drop of blood before the king and the Parliament shall impose on us, or settle crown officers, independent of the colonial legislature, to dragoon us."

The Massachusetts Convention. — Then came the great convention, representing ninety-six towns of the colony and eight districts, which uttered a protest of the people against the taxation of the colonies by Parliament, and against the danger to "the liberties of America."

The Boston Massacre. — On the 5th of March, 1770, the "Boston Massacre" occurred, in which Crispus Attucks, Samuel Gray, and James Caldwell were killed and several wounded.

Committee of Correspondence. — In 1772 "a Committee of Correspondence" was appointed at a town-meeting in Boston, "to state the rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular, as men, as Christians, and as subjects, and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns and to the world." James Otis was chairman of this committee. Thus the foun-

dation was laid for the Continental Congress and for the *American Union*.

The next year Samuel Adams wrote, "An American Congress is no longer the fiction of a political enthusiast."

The Boston Tea-Party. — November 28, 1773, a ship arrived in Boston Harbor, bringing a cargo of tea. The next day the people from the towns flocked into Boston. By nine o'clock Faneuil Hall was filled. An adjournment to the Old South was effected. Resolutions were passed that the tea should not be landed. Twenty days' time was given to the owners.

At length the twentieth day arrived. There were seven thousand people in and around the Old South. The governor refused to send the tea away. "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country," said Samuel Adams.

The war-whoop sounded. Forty or fifty men, disguised like Indians, hurried to Griffin's Wharf, boarded the ships, and in three hours' time 342 chests of tea, valued at \$100,000, had been emptied into the water. Every one retired, and the town was as quiet as if nothing unusual had occurred.

British Troops in Boston. — In the summer of 1774 several regiments of British troops were landed at Boston, and one regiment from Halifax was posted at Salem. Still other regiments came from New York, New Jersey, and Quebec, to be quartered in Boston.

Warm discussions in the General Court ensued, and now satisfied that "the time for action had come," Samuel Adams and James Warren of Plymouth convened "caucuses" in which was developed "a plan of

union of the colonies." The House, by a vote of 117 to 12, determined that "a committee should be appointed to meet, as soon as may be, the committees that are or shall be appointed by the several colonies on this continent, to consult together upon the present state of the colonies." James Bowdoin, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine were appointed as this committee.

Continental Congress. — Then at a mass-meeting in Faneuil Hall a CONTINENTAL CONGRESS was proposed.

This Congress convened in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Its action is well known, and need not be recounted here.

Massachusetts Provincial Congress. — The General Court of Massachusetts having been dissolved by a proclamation from the governor, that body resolved itself into a *Provincial Congress*, and its first session was held in Salem, October 7. John Hancock was chairman. This congress raised a militia force of twelve thousand men. The government of the colony was thereafter carried on by this body. Then began preparations for war, and on the 19th of April, 1775, the first collision between the militia of the colony and the king's troops took place at Lexington and Concord.

Thus was the American Revolution commenced. Nearly all the preliminary proceedings took place in the Colony of Massachusetts. The shrewdness, sagacity, wisdom, patriotism, of the Adamses, the Warrens, Otis, Hawley, Hancock, and their fellow-patriots, so guided events, so shaped public sentiment, not merely in their own colony but also throughout the several colonies, that when the collision came, the appeal to arms was

universal, and the response of the people was equally hearty and universal. Samuel Adams may properly be called the "Father of the American Revolution."

The Second Continental Congress. — The first Continental Congress before adjourning took measures for calling a new congress for the following May. The second Congress met at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. Its business was to make laws for the United Colonies, and to devise measures for the redress of their grievances. By common consent it became the governing body of the country. It established the "continental army," and accepted the troops gathered about Boston. It appointed Washington as commander-in-chief of all these forces, and raised money to carry on the war. In this Congress, as conspicuous figures, were Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock.

Battle of Bunker Hill. — General Gage had now about ten thousand troops under his command. He had with these troops three renowned British generals, — Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. Gage feared the Americans would seize upon Bunker Hill, which was a summit in Charlestown, overlooking Boston, and he determined to take possession of it and erect there fortifications. He planned to send troops over to Charlestown for this purpose on the 17th of June. What was his astonishment, when that morning dawned, to find that during the night the Americans had taken possession of it and had erected hasty breastworks upon its summit.

Sending his troops over to dislodge the Americans, he fought with them "The Battle of Bunker Hill." When General Washington heard how the raw recruits had fought, and that they had twice repulsed the red-coats, he said, "The liberties of the country are safe."

Washington takes Command at Cambridge.—

Washington was unanimously appointed commander-in-chief of the continental forces, June 15, 1775. He at once repaired to the scene of direct action. He reached Watertown July 2, where he was welcomed in a congratulatory address. On the next day he took command at Cambridge, drawing his sword under the great elm-tree which is still standing opposite Cambridge Common.

Washington soon put his little army of undrilled militia men into the most efficient order. He divided it into three divisions of two brigades each. He placed the right wing at Roxbury, under General Ward, the left wing towards Charlestown, under General Lee, and the centre at Cambridge, under General Putnam, with himself as commander-in-chief.

The Declaration of Independence.—The leaders, one after another, began to see that reconciliation was no longer possible, and that there was no alternative but independence. The Adamses and a few others had seen this for a long time, but it was not wise to hasten the action. The declaration was at length passed, and joyfully responded to throughout the country by the masses of the people.

This immortal instrument was signed on the part of Massachusetts by

SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The Revolutionary War.—The war went on, Massachusetts taking a noble and prominent part from first to last.

The siege of Boston was raised, and the British army evacuated the city and sailed away March 17, 1776. The more important campaigns and engagements during the war were in other sections of the Union.



CHAPTER IV.

ADOPTION OF A STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Problem before the People. — The problem of self-government was, by the renunciation of allegiance to the British crown, thrust upon the people of the several states. It was a question of primary importance, but they were to some extent prepared to grapple with it. Massachusetts had had by her charter large powers in this direction. The leaders of the people had studied the problem of government, and they were quite familiar with the important rights which the English people had, from time to time, wrested from the king. Although the revolutionary government of the United States was concentrated in one body, and that primarily a legislative assembly, yet it was clearly evident to these men that the three grand divisions of any true government should be the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and that so far as practicable these should be kept separate from each other. They had already had such a division in their colonial governments, as represented in their "Great and General Court," their Governor and Council, and their well-organized courts of law.

From the beginning of the Revolution the government of this state was in the hands of the "Provincial Con-

gress," which was only another name for the "General Court," or Legislature. There was no governor, but the duties of that office were performed by the Executive Council, which had been continuously kept up. The courts had continued to perform their regular functions, and the defects were not felt to be serious evils, but a permanent form of government was necessary.

A Constitution First Proposed. — A committee consisting of four members of the Council and eight members of the House, appointed May 28, 1777, prepared a draft of a constitution, which was approved February 28, 1778, presented to the General Court, and by it submitted to the people. It was, however, rejected by a very decisive vote. The objections made against it were that it contained no declaration of rights, the principle of representation was unequal, and the powers and duties of the legislators and rulers were not clearly and accurately defined. It was also thought that such a constitution should be drafted by a convention of delegates chosen by the people for that purpose.

Constitution Adopted. — A convention assembled at Cambridge, September 1, 1779, chose James Bowdoin president, and took measures to prepare a constitution. This instrument was completed, agreed to by the convention, March 2, 1780, and submitted to the people. It was adopted, and returns were made to the convention on the first Wednesday in June. October 25 was fixed as the day for the organization of the new government. The governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators were elected September 4, and the representatives were chosen October 9.

John Hancock was the first governor and Thomas

Cushing was lieutenant-governor, being chosen by the General Court, since there was no choice by the people.

Opposition to the Constitution. — It was no slight thing for a state to thus carve out for itself a new form of government, to prepare a written document styled a "Constitution" which was to be the supreme law of the land. The whole world has since that day become familiar with "constitutions," but at that time such things were not common. The people of this country were striking out into new and untried paths, and they were obliged to form for themselves their own models. Of course this new constitution must necessarily meet with opposition. But it was adopted, put in operation, and the new state of Massachusetts then had a government fully organized, as one of the United States of America, while the country was still struggling to maintain itself against the whole power of the foremost nation of the world.

This state was later in adopting a constitution than most of the others. Virginia and New Jersey had agreed to theirs a few days before the Declaration of Independence had been passed by the Congress. Four other states had adopted constitutions the same year, three in 1777, and one, South Carolina, in 1778, prior to this action by the Bay State. New Hampshire did not adopt hers till 1784, while Connecticut continued under her old charter till 1818, and Rhode Island till 1842.

Constitutional Convention. — The people of Massachusetts have ever maintained a safe conservatism in regard to changing the organic law. No serious effort to alter the constitution was made till after Maine had been organized into a separate state. A convention

for "revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth" met, November 15, 1820, in the State House, Boston, and January 9, 1821, agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and provided for submitting them to the people. The people voted on Monday, April 19, and the votes were counted May 24. By proclamation of the governor, June 5, of that year, it was announced that nine of the fourteen amendments had been adopted.

The Convention of 1853. — A constitutional convention met in the State House, Boston, May 4, 1853, and after deliberating for nearly three months, on August 1, agreed to a new form of constitution and provided for submitting it to the people. This new instrument was, however, rejected by the popular vote.

The General Court has, from time to time, proposed articles of amendment which have been adopted, as follows : —

Amendments 1 to 9 adopted (as above)	1821.
“ 10	“ May 11, 1831.
“ 11	“ November 11, 1833.
“ 12	“ November 14, 1836.
“ 13	“ April 6, 1840.
“ 14 to 19	“ May 23, 1855.
“ 20 to 22	“ May 1, 1857.
“ 23	“ May 9, 1859.
“ 24 and 25	“ May 17, 1860.
“ 26	“ April 6, 1863.
“ 27	“ November 6, 1877.
“ 28	“ November 8, 1881.
“ 29	“ November 3, 1885.
“ 30	“ November 4, 1890.
“ 31	“ November 4, 1890.

These various amendments have materially modified the original constitution, and yet that document, which became the fundamental law of the state, as one of the United States of America, more than a century ago, still remains, with these modifications, in full force, and still contributes, as it has for more than three generations, to maintain justice and equity, and promote the prosperity of the people of this ancient commonwealth. This is the oldest state constitution now in force in America. Most of the Western States north of the Ohio River have framed their constitutions after this model.



CHAPTER V.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT. — LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Preamble to the Constitution. — The constitution of this state has some original and unique features. Its long “Preamble” states clearly the “end of government,” announces that “the body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals,” and then says: —

“We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and our posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the **CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.**”

“**Part the First.**” — This famous instrument is in two parts. “Part the First” consists of thirty definite articles, and is styled “*A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*”¹

“**Part the Second.**” — *The Frame of Government.*

“The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.”

It will here, as elsewhere, be noticed that the corporate name of the state is “The *Commonwealth* of Massachusetts.” This word has an important meaning. It infers the chief motive or end of government, “the common weal,” — the ‘common good, or, as it is called in the national constitution, “the general welfare.” Only four of the states use this word in their official title, viz. : Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky.

¹ Every teacher should procure, if possible, a copy of the “Manual for the General Court” for the current year, and at this point the class should read this “Part the First” of the constitution, dwelling upon and explaining such points as seem to require special attention.

This “Manual” contains the “Rules of the Two Branches,” the “Constitution of the Commonwealth, and that of the United States, and a list of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state government, state institutions, and other officers, and other statistical information.” It is prepared and published annually by the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, and application for a copy should be made to either of these officers, or to any member of the Senate or House, stating that it is wanted for use in teaching civil government in such a public school (naming the particular school), in such a town and county (naming them). This “Manual” contains a large amount and variety of useful and important information concerning the history and government of this ancient commonwealth.

“The General Court.” — From early colonial times Massachusetts has named its legislative government “The General Court.” It still retains the name. Other states generally call it “The Legislature.” This branch in every state consists of two houses, called, in most cases, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The two houses meet every year on the first Wednesday in January. The General Court has full power and authority to “make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, . . . so the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution.”

Senate. — The Senate consists of forty members. This number is permanent. Once in ten years the state takes a census, and then divides the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts of adjacent territory, of nearly equal population. One senator is chosen annually from each district.

A senator must “be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen,” and he must “have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election.”

House of Representatives. — The House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty members. The members are apportioned by the legislature once in ten years among the several counties, equally, as near as may be, according to the number of legal voters. For this purpose the General Court divides the state into “representative districts of contiguous territory.” In the case of small towns, a district may embrace two or

three towns, while a city is divided into representative districts of nearly equal voting population. Sometimes a district includes a small town and a ward of an adjoining city.

A representative must have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years, at least, preceding his election.

The powers and duties of the House as well as of the Senate are in general similar to other states and to the legislative department of the national government.



CHAPTER VI.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Governor. — “There shall be a supreme executive magistrate who shall be styled, THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be, HIS EXCELLENCY.”

The governor shall be chosen annually. A plurality elects. The same is true in case of other state officers.

The governor must, “at the time of his election have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding,” and “be seized in his own right of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds.”

His Duties and Powers. — He has the usual executive powers. He may call together the Legislature. He may adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses may desire. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the state, but he cannot oblige

these forces to march out of the limits of the state without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the General Court.

He has the power of pardoning offences, by and with the advice of the Council. His executive powers generally are limited to the advice of *the Council*, which will be considered hereafter.

The governor must sign warrants with the advice and consent of the Council, for the payment of all moneys from the state treasury.

Lieutenant-Governor. — “There shall be annually elected a lieutenant-governor, whose title shall be HIS HONOR; and whose qualifications shall be the same as are required of the governor; and whose election shall be at the same time and in the same manner as the governor.”

Powers and Duties. — He is to succeed to the duties and powers of the governor in case of a vacancy in that office. He shall be a member of the Governor’s Council, and in the absence of the governor shall preside. When presiding, he shall have no vote. The same is true of the governor when he presides.

Governor’s Council. — “Eight councillors shall be chosen annually by the inhabitants of this commonwealth qualified to vote for governor.” These are chosen from eight districts of contiguous territory. These districts are determined by the Legislature.

In case of vacancy in the office of both governor and lieutenant-governor the Council shall execute the duties of the governor.

Other Executive Officers. — The secretary of state, treasurer, and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-

general, shall be chosen annually, on the day prescribed for the choice of governor.

“The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.”



CHAPTER VII.

THE JUDICIARY POWER.

THE power to establish courts is given by the constitution to the Legislature, and by the same the appointment of the judges of all the courts is in the hands of the governor with the consent of the Council.

The judges are appointed to hold their office till removed. They may be removed by the governor on the petition of the Legislature. Trial justices are appointed for the term of three years.

The courts of this commonwealth are as follows:—

1. The Supreme Judicial Court.
2. The Superior Court.
3. The Probate Courts.
4. The Municipal or Police Courts.
5. The District Courts.
6. The Courts of the Trial Justices.

The Supreme Court. — This court is composed of a chief justice and six associate justices. It is the high court of appeals. It holds a session annually in Boston and at seven other places in the state. Single judges

of this court hold in the several counties what are called "jury terms," where important cases, both civil and criminal, are tried. The lower courts make appeals to this court on questions of law.

The Superior Court. — A chief justice and thirteen associate justices constitute this court. At least two terms of this court are held annually in every county in the state. The chief justice each year assigns the several judges to the different counties. Before these courts are tried, with juries, important cases, both civil and criminal. Cases which have been tried by the lower courts may be appealed to this, and cases are sometimes carried up from this court to the Supreme Court on exceptions upon points of law.

Probate Courts. — These courts are not for the trial of ordinary cases, civil and criminal, but are special in their character. One is established in each county, and consists of a single judge. These courts have the following powers : —

1. To prove and establish wills.
2. To break wills.
3. To appoint guardians for minor children.
4. To settle estates of minors.
5. To settle estates of deceased persons dying intestate.
6. To authorize change of names.
7. To authorize the adoption of children.

In cases of dissatisfaction at any decision of a probate court, appeal may be taken, according to law, to the Supreme Court.

Municipal or Police Courts. — These courts are specially provided for cities and large towns, and have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court in all

cases of misdemeanor, and can arrest and hold to bail in alleged cases of felony.

Their jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor is final unless the defendant appeals to the Superior Court, which he has a special right to do, since the constitution guarantees to all citizens the right of trial by jury.

This court also has jurisdiction of minor civil cases.

The police courts of Boston are called "municipal courts." The city is divided into eight districts, with a court in each district.

District Courts. — In the more sparsely populated rural towns district courts have been established, a single district including several towns. Their jurisdiction is similar in kind to the police courts. There are about thirty courts of this kind in the state. In the towns not embraced within the jurisdiction of a district court

Trial Justice Courts are held. They are, in general, of the same character as the district courts. The district judges are appointed "during good behavior," as it is called; that is, they have a permanent appointment, while the trial justices are appointed for the limited term of three years.

District Attorneys. — The constitution, as previously indicated, provides for the election, by the people, of district attorneys. The state is divided into eight districts, and the people choose in each district a "district attorney" every three years.

"The district attorneys within their respective districts shall appear for the commonwealth in the superior court in all cases, criminal or civil, in which the commonwealth is a party or interested; shall aid the attorney-general in the duties required of him,

and shall perform all the duties which he is authorized to perform and is not required to do personally.”

Clerks of Courts. — The Supreme Court appoints its chief clerk, and an assistant clerk. The chief clerk is appointed for a period of five years, and the assistant clerk for three years. The clerks of county courts are elected for five years by popular vote. The governor appoints, with the advice of the council, the clerks of the minor courts.

The Reporter. — A very important officer of the Supreme Court is called “The Reporter.” He is appointed by the governor, and it is his duty to make a careful and accurate report of this court on points of law. These reports are published by the state, and are valuable for reference by all the courts, as establishing precedents to guide in future decisions.

State Elections. — The political year begins on the first Wednesday in January, and the General Court meets every year on that day.

Town-meetings, and in cities ward or precinct voting meetings, for the election of governor and other state officers, including senators and representatives, are held on the “Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually. . . . In case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.”

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	2,000
Governor's Council (each)	800
Secretary of State	3,000

6.	Franklin,	divided into 26 towns and cities.		
7.	Hampden,	“	22	“ “
8.	Hampshire,	“	23	“ “
9.	Middlesex,	“	54	“ “
10.	Nantucket,	“	1	“ “
11.	Norfolk,	“	27	“ “
12.	Plymouth,	“	27	“ “
13.	Suffolk,	“	4	“ “
14.	Worcester,	“	59	“ “

These fourteen counties contain three hundred and fifty-one towns and cities.

As compared with the newer sections of the country at the west, Massachusetts magnifies the town, and devolves much less of her government upon the counties.

County Officers. — The principal county officers in this state are the following : —

1. County Commissioners.
2. County Treasurer.
3. Registrar of Deeds.
4. Clerk of Court.
5. Sheriff.
6. Registrar of Probate and Insolvency.
7. Judge of Probate and Insolvency.
8. Commissioners of Insolvency.
9. Trial Justices.

These officers are elected by the people, and hold their offices for three years, except that the clerks of courts and registrars of probate are elected for five years.

County Commissioners. — These officers are in some sense peculiar to Massachusetts. They are really the executive officers of the county, as the governor is of the state, and as the selectmen are of the towns. To them is assigned the care of the county buildings, such

as the courthouse, jail, poorhouse, etc. ; the laying out of county roads and building them ; the defence of suits at law against the county, and the prosecuting of suits in behalf of the county ; levying the county tax and apportioning it among the several towns ; and, in general, if anything is needful to be done in behalf of the county which does not appear to be within the province of any other officers, it will fall to the county commissioners to see that it is done.

The County Treasurer has the care and keeping of the county funds, receiving all taxes paid over by the several towns and the money from all fines imposed by courts of the county, and paying out such sums as he may be directed by the commissioners. It is also his duty to keep for public use the standard weights and measures furnished by the state.

Registrar of Deeds. — Real estate records — deeds, mortgages, quitclaims, leases, etc. — are of primary importance, and should be kept with great care and with due regard to safety. These records are open to public inspection. They are kept in this state, as in most others, by counties. In the state of Rhode Island they are kept by towns, being in the charge of the town clerks.

Sheriff. — It is the duty of this officer and his deputies to arrest persons charged with crime, and confine them till they may have a trial ; to have charge of the county jail ; to attend the county courts, and meetings of the county commissioners when summoned by them. During the session of the court it is the duty of the sheriff to have the custody of the prisoners, witnesses, and jury, and to execute the sentences of the courts.

He must see that the jurors are present at the sessions of the court, and he serves all writs issued by the court.

Registrar of Probate and Insolvency. — This officer keeps all wills and papers and records of the court of probate and insolvency. He cannot be an interested party in any matter that shall come before the Probate Court. He, therefore, could not be an executor of a will, or administrator of an estate, or act as counsel in the case of a will.

The other officers of the county require no further explanation in regard to their powers and duties than has heretofore been given.



CHAPTER IX.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

WE come now to the consideration of the government of the townships. The township is the lowest unit of government, from which we rise in the scale of progression to the county, the state, and the nation.

The town government is that of a democracy, while all above it partake from necessity of the representative element, and are therefore republican in principle. The New England town was an early effort at government by the people. Under the town government the people, as a body, determine all questions by a majority vote. The people must, even in this case, delegate to their own representative officers the executive function of the government.

Town Officers. — In the officers of the towns old

customs and ancient usages have been kept up in Massachusetts, which are not needful in the new states at the west. The more important officers are as follows :—

1. Moderator.
2. Selectmen.
3. Town Clerk.
4. Town Treasurer.
5. Assessors.
6. Collector.
7. Constable.
8. Overseers of the Poor.
9. Surveyors of Highways.
10. School Committee.

Many of the towns of Massachusetts still appoint annually

11. Field-drivers.
12. Fence-viewers.
13. Sealers of Weights and Measures.
14. Measurers of Wood.
15. Surveyors of Lumber.

To these in many towns have lately been added

16. Trustees of the Public Library.

All of these officers are elected by the people, at the annual town-meeting. “The annual meeting of each town shall be held in February, March, or April.” The town officers are elected for one year, or a term of years.

The duties of the most important of these officers may be stated as follows :—

Moderator.—At every town-meeting the voters present elect a moderator to preside at that meeting, except in the case of the meeting in November for the election of state officers, when the selectmen preside.

Selectmen. — These are the executive officers of the town. They are three, five, seven, or nine in number, as may be decided by the town. The towns generally elect three or five. This board of selectmen is charged with the general supervision of the affairs of the town. They call town-meetings, deciding upon what articles shall be put in the warrant; they lay out town highways; make regulations concerning health; draw juries; represent the town in suits at law, and in matters relating to the county and state; grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, if so ordered by the town; and control the town-meeting, receiving, counting, and declaring the votes in the election of state and national officers. They are elected by ballot in the town-meeting, either for one year or for three years, as the town may decide.

Town Clerk. — It is the duty of the town clerk to keep a proper and correct record of all proceedings at the town-meetings, to record the oaths taken by the officers of the town; marriages, births, and deaths; votes cast for all officers, town, county, state, and national; and to issue licenses for dogs, and to grant certificates of intentions of marriage. He is elected annually.

Town Treasurer. — This important officer receives and disburses the funds of the town. He receives all moneys from taxes, dog licenses, etc., sale of town bonds, and from whatever other sources money may come to the town; pays claims against the town, on the orders of the selectmen or other authorized officers; and makes an annual report to the town of all moneys received and expended. The treasurer must, on entering upon his office, give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties.

He receives a salary, which is fixed by the vote of the town. He is elected annually.

Assessors of Taxes. — There are generally three assessors, sometimes more. It is their duty to inventory the property, real and personal, belonging to every inhabitant of the town, and such as belongs to non-residents; to estimate its value, and assess and apportion the tax which should be paid by each property holder in the town, and by every non-resident property holder. A poll tax, not exceeding two dollars, is assessed upon every male person over twenty years of age, residing in the town. In assessing the property in the town, the assessors give an opportunity to every citizen to state, under oath, the amount of his property. If a citizen does not do this, they exercise their own judgment, and rate him accordingly. From their judgment he then can appeal to the county commissioners. When they have made out the tax list, and made oath that it is correct according to their best knowledge and judgment, it is turned over to the collector.

The Collector proceeds to make out a tax bill against each tax-payer, and calls upon him to pay it before a certain specified date. The town assessors assess the county and state tax with the town tax, and the collector collects the whole at once. If the tax is not paid in due time, the collector may levy upon the property, and sell it at public auction.

The Constable. — The constable has power to serve writs and other legal processes, as directed by law. He serves warrants, as directed by the selectmen. It is his duty to convey prisoners under arrest to the county jail or house of correction, and to prosecute offenders for

the violation of certain specified laws. He summons jurors to appear at court, and persons chosen as town officers to appear and take the oath required by law.

Overseers of the Poor. — Three or more overseers of the poor are chosen by the town to have the care of the poor of the town, so long as they are dependent upon the town for support. They must see that these poor people are properly relieved, employed, and supported. They have the care of the town almshouse, if there is one, and employ a keeper, who is placed in charge thereof. In some towns no overseers of the poor are appointed. In such cases the selectmen discharge the duties that belong to those officers.

Surveyors of Highways. — The towns of this state choose one or more surveyors of highways. Usually the town is divided into districts, and each surveyor is placed in charge of his district. The money voted by the town for the care of roads is equitably divided among these districts, according to the valuation of the property.

Each surveyor is responsible for the condition of the roads in his district, and expends upon them the money apportioned.

The surveyors must keep the roads cleared of all obstructions, especially after snow-storms, "breaking them out," as it is called; that is, clearing a path by treading down or shovelling away the snowdrifts.

Any town may, by vote, create a board of road commissioners, consisting of three persons, and chosen by ballot for three years, one retiring each year. When so appointed, these commissioners have charge also of the bridges, as well as the roads of the town.

Field-drivers. — In a rural community horses and

cattle are liable to break from the enclosures of their owners, and be found in the highways. Each town is to maintain one or more places for the safe keeping of these stray animals. These are called "pounds." The town appoints annually a pound-keeper. The field-drivers "take up any swine, sheep, cattle, or horses which may be found going at large in the highway, and put them for safe keeping in the "pound." The pound-keeper must see that they are fed and cared for; and he delivers them to the owner when properly claimed, and the fee is paid.

Fence-viewers. — Person sowning land are required to keep the same properly enclosed by fences. Hence disputes may arise between owners of adjoining estates regarding division fences. In case of such dispute, the parties may apply to the legally appointed fence-viewer, and he acts as referee, deciding what portion of the fence each of the owners shall keep in order, or he may divide the expense between the owners. In case of necessity he may himself cause to be erected or repaired proper fences, and the owners of the adjacent estates must pay for the same.

The surveyors of lumber and measurers of wood, the sealers of weights and measures, and other town officers of minor importance, scarcely need further notice here. It may be proper, however, to say that the state has by law established the system of weights and measures received from the national government, and every county, city, and town is furnished with a complete set of these weights and measures. The town annually elects, or if not, then the selectmen appoint, one or more sealers of weights and measures. It is their duty to notify annu-

ally persons using weights and measures for buying and selling, that these must be officially examined, and, if found correct, "sealed." The statutes forbid the use of any weights and measures which have not been thus sealed.

The following officers are by law to be elected at the town-meeting *by ballot*: town clerk, assessors, selectmen, treasurer, constable, and school committee.

All the officers except the school committee are required to be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties. Most of these officers are chosen annually. The school committee are chosen for three years. The powers and duties of these officers will be considered in a subsequent chapter.

Trustees of Public Libraries. — The increase of town libraries in this state within the last ten or twenty years has been very great. A statute is now in force, providing that towns having such public libraries shall appoint trustees, who shall have the care and management of them, under such restrictions and in accordance with such rules as the town may provide.



CHAPTER X.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE town government is democratic. But when a town grows populous, the necessities of government change in two important respects: —

1. As to population.
2. As to the broader and larger needs for governmental action.

1. As to population. It would be impossible to call all the people together to transact business, as in the town-meeting. In a small town, where the people are fairly intelligent and thoughtful, public measures can be considered with some degree of candor and judgment; but let a town-meeting be held in a large city, where one or two thousand or more persons, many of them, it may be, of the more ignorant classes, have gathered together, but little good judgment might be expected in the transaction of business relating to great public concerns.

2. In a large town or city it is necessary to legislate upon a great variety of subjects not needful in a smaller town; for example, the fire department, the police department, the streets, street lighting, sewers, health regulations, and many others. Moreover, it is necessary in these densely populated districts to have a large number of executive officers to attend to all these public concerns.

It is imperative, therefore, that cities should introduce into their government the representative system. Hence the system of city government the world over has come to be such that great power is centred in the hands of a few officers.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has now twenty-eight cities within its limits.

City Charters. — A town is changed into a city by a twofold process. It requires the action of the state Legislature and of the voters of the town itself.

Whenever any town has a population of twelve thousand or more, the town may apply to the General Court for a city charter. The charter is granted by vote of

the Legislature. It is then accepted by the voters of the town. When this is done, the necessary officers must be elected to put the new city government into operation.

The charter describes definitely just what officers must carry on the new government, how they are to be elected or appointed, and what powers and duties they are to have.

The thing to be accomplished is essentially the same in both cases, viz.: the proper maintenance of good local or municipal government. The end is the same, but the means necessarily differ.

City Wards. — The city is divided into a number of wards. Each of these wards is a voting precinct, unless the number of inhabitants is too large to vote conveniently in one place. In this case, the ward is subdivided into voting precincts. The city government properly embraces only the legislative and the executive departments, since the courts are all provided for by state laws.

The city government, therefore, consists of

1. The Mayor.
2. The City Council.

In general terms, the mayor is the executive and the city council is the legislative department of the city government. The aldermen have certain executive powers.

The City Council. — The city council in most cities consists of two branches, called

1. The Board of Aldermen.
2. The Common Council.

In some new cities, recently chartered, there is but

one branch of the city council. In one case this is called the city council, there being no board of aldermen, and in another it is the board of aldermen, there being no common council. Quincy and Woburn are examples of the legislative power residing in one body only.

The officers of each ward are usually as follows :—

1. A Warden.
2. A Deputy Warden.
3. A Clerk.
4. A Deputy Clerk.
5. Two Inspectors.
6. Two Deputy Inspectors.

Usually these officers are appointed by the mayor, and must be chosen so as to represent equally the two largest political parties.

The warden presides at the ward meetings, and his duties are similar to those of the moderator in town-meeting.

The clerk keeps the records of the proceedings.

The inspectors assist in counting the votes. These officers are appointed annually, and are under oath.

Officers of the City. — The following is a list of the principal officers of cities in this state :—

1. Mayor.
2. Aldermen.
3. Members of Common Council.
4. City Clerk.
5. City Treasurer.
6. Assessors of Taxes.
7. Collector of Taxes.
8. Overseers of the Poor.
9. Superintendent of Streets.

10. Engineers of Fire Departments.
11. City Physician.
12. City Solicitor.
13. Auditor of Accounts.
14. City Architect.
15. City Registrar.
16. City Messenger.
17. The School Committee.

In the city of Boston nearly all of these officers enumerated above, except the first three named and the school committee, are appointed by the mayor and aldermen. Some are appointed for three years, but most of them annually.

The city clerk and city messenger in Boston are appointed by the concurrent vote of the two branches.

The board of police of Boston, which has in charge the entire police force of the city, is appointed by the governor and executive council. All others are appointed by the mayor and aldermen.

The mayor is elected by a plurality vote of the entire city.

The school committee are elected by the people. Their term of office is three years.

In some cities the aldermen are elected on a general ticket, and in others an alderman is chosen by the votes in each ward separately.

The members of the common council are elected by wards.

Duties of City Officers. — The duties of these officers differ somewhat in different cities, but in the main may be stated as follows : —

The Mayor. — The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city ; and the tendency at the present time

is to place large power in his hands, and hold him responsible for results. He is to see that the laws and the city ordinances are enforced, and that subordinate officers are faithful in the performance of their duties. In some cities he is a member of the board of aldermen, and presides over them. In other cases the aldermen act independently of him. He generally has a veto power over bills and orders passed by the city council.

The Aldermen. — In general, the board of aldermen have powers equivalent to the selectmen of the towns. It is impossible to state their powers and duties exactly, because so great differences exist in the charters of different cities. The board of aldermen of the city of Boston are the county commissioners for Suffolk County.

The City Council. — Whether this body consists of one branch or of two, it has the power to do by itself, or with the approval of the mayor, what the towns can do in town-meeting.

Measures for raising or borrowing money, and for appropriating the same, erection of public buildings or public works, creating public offices, fixing salaries, and other things, are by concurrent vote of the two branches, — if there be two, — each having a negative upon the other. Generally the mayor has the right of veto.

The city council make rules or regulations for the general welfare of the city, called *city ordinances*. These relate to the erection of buildings; the construction of sewers; the obstruction of streets; the clearing of streets and sidewalks of snow; the sale of meats, fruit, milk, and the like; the removal of garbage and offal; precautions against fire; the erection of fire-escapes from

high buildings; and, in general, concerning whatever relates to the welfare of the city within the limits of the city charter.

NOTE.—Space will not permit the specification of the duties of the various officers, nor is it deemed necessary here. The intelligent teacher can best explain these matters in accordance with the maturity of his class and the time at his disposal.

CITIES IN THIS STATE.

The following is a list of the cities at this date (1891) in Massachusetts, the dates of their incorporation, and the population of each, as given by the census of 1890:—

	INCORPORATED.	POPULATION.
Boston	1822	448,477
Salem	1836	30,801
Lowell	1836	77,696
Cambridge	1846	70,028
New Bedford	1847	40,733
Worcester	1848	84,655
Lynn	1849	55,727
Newburyport	1851	13,947
Springfield	1852	44,179
Lawrence	1853	44,654
Fall River	1854	74,398
Chelsea	1857	27,909
Taunton	1864	25,448
Haverhill	1869	27,412
Somerville	1871	40,152
Fitchburg	1872	22,037
Holyoke	1873	35,637
Gloucester	1873	24,651
Newton	1873	24,379
Malden	1881	23,031
Brockton	1881	27,294
Northampton	1883	14,990

	INCORPORATED.	POPULATION.
Waltham	1884	18,707
Woburn	1888	13,499
Quincy	1888	16,723
Marlboro	1890	13,805
Pittsfield	1890	17,281
Chicopee	1890	14,050



CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

THE people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have always been foremost in regard to education.

The town of Boston took measures for establishing a school in 1635.

Harvard College was founded in 1636. Charlestown agreed with a schoolmaster to keep a school in the same year. Salem did the same, though perhaps a year later.

Dorchester levied the first tax for the support of a public school in 1639. She also appointed the first school committee in America in 1645.

Prior to 1650 schools were established in all the towns in the two colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay.

In 1647 the General Court passed an "order" that every township of fifty householders should appoint one "to teach all children as shall resort to him to write and read."

This order further directed that any town which had one hundred families should "set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University."

Thus it was that in less than a score of years from the first landing upon the shores of the bay, there had been planted a large number of towns, each "having a government wisely adapted to its needs; and all bound together by the strong bonds of a vigorous central government of their own creation, and administered for the common good, while the meeting-house and the schoolhouse in every township, and 'ye Universitie' at Cambridge, were all working together 'for the building up of hopeful youths in a way of learning . . . for the service of the country in future times.' " ¹

These early schools were largely preparatory schools to fit for the college at Cambridge.

Dame schools, as they were called, for the younger children, were established at an early date. Thus the school system grew up until a schoolhouse had been built, and a public school was supported at the expense of the town in every village, hamlet, and rural neighborhood in the state.

School Districts. — Every town was divided into districts; and each district was a distinct and separate corporation, with power to levy a tax for building a schoolhouse, and keeping it furnished with fuel and other necessary supplies, while the town paid the teacher. This district system has been abolished, so that now every town through its school committee establishes and maintains schools in all parts of its territory, all of these schools being subject to the same rules and regulations, and their teachers employed by the same committee.

¹ Governor Hopkins, quoted by Hon. Joseph White in the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, 1876, p. 119.

The Town System. — The present system of public education has been a growth, and, as we have seen, took its start two and a half centuries ago, at the very time the colonies were planted. The spirit of the people tended strongly to democratic institutions. The town was an important element in government, and the school was largely the child of each town. Thus it came within close touch of the people, and was not a central institution controlled by a dominating general government, over which the people of each small locality had no control.

The institution thus became very dear to the people, as it also became of great influence upon them. It has so happened, therefore, that the schools have remained to this day largely under the direct control of the towns individually. Every town must, by law, appoint its school committee; and this committee has the general care of the schools.

School Committees. — These officers may be either men or women. The number of the committee must be three or a multiple of three; and they are chosen for three years, one-third of the number being elected every year. This committee selects and contracts with the teachers. They “shall require full and satisfactory evidence of the good moral character of all teachers, and shall ascertain, by personal examination, their qualifications for teaching and their capacity for the government of schools.” This power of selecting and contracting with the teachers “includes the power to fix the compensation to be paid them, and to bind the town to pay the same.”¹

¹ This and other quotations of a similar sort are made from Herrick's “Town Officers,” published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Dismissal of Teachers. — “The school committee may, when they think proper, dismiss any teacher from employment; and such teacher shall receive no compensation for services rendered after such dismissal, and a teacher so dismissed can recover only that portion of the salary due at the time of such dismissal, even if under an annual salary payable at stated periods of time.”¹

School-books. — “The school committee shall direct what books shall be used in the public schools, and shall prescribe . . . a course of study.

“The school committee shall require the daily reading in the public schools of some portion of the Bible, without written note or oral comment; but they shall not require a scholar, whose parent or guardian informs the teacher in writing that he has conscientious scruples against it, to read from any particular version, or to take any personal part in the reading; nor shall they direct to be purchased or used in the public schools school-books calculated to favor the tenets of any particular sect of Christians.

“The school committee of every town and city shall purchase, at the expense of such town or city, text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools; and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as to care and custody as the school committee may prescribe.”¹

Supervision. — Any city or town may require the school committee to appoint a superintendent of schools, who, under the direction and control of such committee, shall have the care and supervision of the schools.

¹ Revised Statutes.

A recent law provides for two or more towns employing a superintendent for the schools of those towns as a joint district.

It will readily appear by the above-mentioned provisions of state law that, although the care of these schools is largely in the hands of the school committees of the several towns and cities, the state by wise and careful legislation directs these committees and the towns, and guides and controls them in their management of the schools in such a manner as to make a complete state system of public free schools.

State Control. — The money for the support of these schools is raised principally by taxation in the several towns; but they are all under the direction and control of the state, which distributes annually to the towns large sums of money from the school fund and the state treasury, and which maintains a supervisory control over them by means of its state board of education.

State Board of Education. — This board consists of the governor and lieutenant-governor, *ex officiis*, and eight members, one to be appointed annually by the governor and council. Each member serves eight years.

Secretary of the Board. — The board elects a secretary, who devotes his whole time to the improvement of the schools and the educational system of the state. This state has been fortunate in the character and ability of the incumbents of this important office. The office was established in 1837; and during more than half a century of continuous service, only five men have held that office, as follows: —

Horace Mann	1837-48
Barnas Sears	1848-55

George S. Boutwell	1855-61
Joseph White	1861-77
John W. Dickinson	1877-

Agents of the Board.—The board employs six agents, who devote their whole time to visiting schools, lecturing upon educational subjects, holding teachers' institutes, and, in whatever way they can, elevating the schools and the methods of instruction.

Normal Schools.—The first state normal school, for the training of teachers, was opened in Lexington, July 3, 1839. In 1844 it was removed to West Newton, and to Framingham in 1853, where it has been in continuous operation till the present time. The second normal school established by the state was begun at Barre, September 4, 1839, only two months after the opening of that at Lexington. Its removal to Westfield was ordered in 1853, and it was re-opened in that town the next year. It has been maintained there till the present time. The third of these schools was established at Bridgewater in 1840, where it still remains. The fourth was opened at Salem in 1854, and the fifth at Worcester in 1874. A State Normal Art School was established in Boston in 1873. In these different schools have been educated about ten thousand young teachers, one-half of the number having completed the course of instruction before going out to teach in the schools in the state.

At the present time more than one-third, nearly one-half, of the entire number of public school teachers in the state were to some extent educated in these normal schools.

The schools at Framingham and Salem are for women only. Those at Westfield, Bridgewater, and Worcester

are for men and women. The Normal Art School is open for both sexes. These schools have exerted a great influence in elevating public education in the state.

Academies. — The beginning of educational work in this state, as elsewhere, was from above downward. The college and the academy came first and the common school afterwards. Academies were planted here and there at an early day.

Prior to the year 1800 nineteen academies had been incorporated by the General Court. Seventy-six others were incorporated between 1800 and 1850. More than one hundred academies have been incorporated in this state within the last one hundred years. Since the public high school began to flourish, it has taken the place of the academy in many towns, so that only about fifty of these academies at this time continue in operation. These institutions now have connected with them nearly or quite five thousand pupils, and from them have been graduated in all the years since their organization not less than thirteen thousand pupils.

Phillips Academy at Andover; Williston Seminary, Easthampton; Chauncy Hall, Boston; Wilbraham Academy; Monson Academy; Adams Academy; Thayer Academy; Roxbury Latin; Lawrence Academy; Abbot Female Academy; Worcester Academy; Mt. Holyoke Seminary; Wheaton Seminary; Putnam Free School; Lasell Seminary; Cushing Academy; Dean Academy; and many others, have made an honorable reputation for themselves and for the state.

Public High Schools. — In the first two centuries education at public expense had rarely extended beyond the common English branches. In 1826 an act, passed

by the General Court, made provision "for the free education of every child in the commonwealth in the most common and essential branches of learning"; and it also provided that besides these schools, one of a higher order should "be kept in every town of five hundred families for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town," in which, at public expense, a higher education could be obtained, especially in the Latin language and the mathematics, by way of a preparation for college and in the natural sciences and other studies, in preparation for the higher walks of business life. This law required also that in every town containing four thousand inhabitants the teacher should be qualified to give instruction in the Greek and French languages and other higher studies.

More than two hundred cities and towns now have public high schools, although nearly one-fourth of them are not obliged by law to maintain them. In these high schools there are at the present time nearly twenty-five thousand pupils.

Colleges. — The oldest college in the United States is Harvard University in this state. It includes the college proper and several professional schools. Massachusetts has, at the present time, eleven colleges, besides various professional schools. She has not only the oldest, but also one of the youngest universities; namely, Clark University, recently founded at Worcester. The colleges of this state are the following: —

	CHARTERED.
Harvard College	1650
Williams College	1793
Amherst College	1825
Tufts College	1852

	CHARTERED.
Massachusetts Agricultural College	1863
Boston College	1863
College of the Holy Cross	1865
Boston University	1869
Wellesley College (women)	1870
Smith College (women)	1871
Clark University	1887

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, though properly not considered a college, is a higher institution of learning of similar rank, and was chartered in 1861. The Worcester Polytechnic Institute is a school of similar grade, and was incorporated in 1865.

Nearly all of these institutions have numerous free scholarships. These colleges have now about three thousand students connected with them, and the number is increasing every year.

The educational system of Massachusetts is one of her distinguishing characteristics. Her people are intelligent, thrifty, and enterprising. Her schools and colleges are constantly growing and improving. The prosperity of the commonwealth is largely dependent upon the high character of these institutions.

On the other hand, her citizens, having received a rich inheritance from the past, are in duty bound to make the greatest improvement possible in her schools and other educational institutions for the benefit of the generations to come.

CHAPTER XII.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

Objects of the Law. — The General Court, during the session of 1888, passed an act, approved May 29, 1888, which has gone by the name of the "Australian Ballot" law. It went into effect at the state election, November, 1889. The objects of the law were: —

1. To furnish a more secret ballot;
2. To diminish bribery and intimidation;
3. To lessen the opportunities for fraud;
4. To remove an item of expense from the candidates for office; and in general
5. To dignify the process of voting.

Official Ballots. — The ballots to be used at state elections, at which are elected all national, state, district, and county officers, are furnished by the secretary of the commonwealth, at the expense of the state, and the ballots for city elections, by the city clerks, at the expense of the city. The law does not affect the election of town officers. The ballots are folded, and have printed upon the back, when folded, the voting-place, the date of the election, and a fac-simile of the signature of the secretary of the commonwealth, or of the city clerk, as the case may be.

Contents of the Ballots. — Each ballot contains an alphabetical list of all candidates properly nominated for office, giving the names and residences, how and by whom nominated; and leaving, after the nominations

for each office, as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to that office. The object of these blank spaces is that voters may have full opportunity to vote for any person or persons he pleases, for every office, whether nominated or not.

Furnishing the State Ballots. — Two sets of ballots are printed, each set containing about twice as many ballots as there are voters at that particular precinct, and both sets are sent in different ways to the city or town clerk. One set is furnished by the clerk to the officer in charge of the polls of that voting district, sealed, and its seal is publicly broken and the package is opened by him, at the opening of the polls. The other package is kept by the clerk, ready for use, if occasion should demand.

Nominations. — Only such names are placed on the ballot as are properly nominated, in accordance with the law. These nominations are made either by a party caucus or convention, legally held, or by nomination papers signed by the requisite number of legal voters. For state officers all nominations must be made and reported to the secretary of state more than fourteen days before the election; and in city elections all nominations for mayor and aldermen must be received by the city clerk more than ten days, and for other city officers more than six days, before the election.

Voting-shelves. — The voter must prepare his ballot for voting at a shelf, so arranged that he may conveniently mark the ballot and in marking be screened from the observation of others. There must be a sufficient number of these shelves, — not less than three in

a town precinct, nor less than ten in a city precinct. The shelves are behind a guard rail, which is at least six feet from the shelves and the ballot box. Behind this rail only the election officers and as many voters as there are shelves, are allowed to go.

Marking the Ballot. — The voter is allowed to pass behind the guard rail only after the officer has found his name on the check list and has given him a ballot, properly folded. He takes this ballot to the shelf, opens it, and prepares it by marking a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by filling in the name of a candidate in the blank space, and marking the cross opposite the name so filled in. Before leaving the shelf, he folds his ballot in the same way it was folded when he received it, not exposing the marks he has made, then goes to the ballot box and there deposits it, after his name has been checked by the officer.

Above each set of officers is plainly printed, "Vote for One," or "Vote for Eight," or whatever the number be to be voted for. In the sample city ballot given below, there are eight school committee-men to be voted for. If a voter should by mistake make the cross after nine names, he thereby vitiates his vote for school committee, and his vote for these officers will be thrown out. If, however, he sees his mistake, he can take his ballot back to the officer in charge and exchange it for a fresh ballot, which he will proceed to mark and deposit.

The ballot below is a copy made to correspond, as nearly as possible upon this page, to the real ballot used in the state election, in November, 1890.

To vote for a Person, mark a cross **X** in the Square at the right of the name. **X**

GOVERNORVote for ONE.

John Blackmer — of Springfield.... Prohibition	
John Q. A. Brackett — of Arlington Republican	
William E. Russell — of Cambridge Democratic	X

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR..Vote for ONE.

John W. Corcoran — of Clinton.... Democratic	
William H. Haile — of Springfield.. Republican	X
George Kempton — of Sharon	
..... Prohibition	

SECRETARY.....Vote for ONE.

George D. Crittenden—of Buckland Prohibition	
Elbridge Cushman — of Lakeville.. Democratic	
William M. Olin — of Boston	X
..... Republican	

TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL.
Vote for ONE.

William H. Gleason — of Boston... Prohibition	
George A. Marden — of Lowell.... Republican	X
Edwin L. Munn — of Holyoke	
..... Democratic	

AUDITOR.....Vote for ONE.

Charles R. Ladd — of Springfield... Republican Voters' Nom. Paper	
Augustus R. Smith — of Lee..... Prohibition	
William D. T. Trefry — of Marble- head	X
..... Democratic	

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....Vote for ONE.

Wolcott Hamlin — of Amherst.... Prohibition	
Elisha B. Maynard — of Springfield Democratic	
Albert E. Pillsbury — of Boston... Republican	X

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.
Third District. Vote for ONE.

John F. Andrew — of Boston	X
..... Democratic	
John W. Field — of Boston	
..... Prohibition	
Edward L. Pierce — of Milton..... Republican	

COUNCILLOR — Second District.
Vote for ONE.

Charles T. Duncklee — of Brookline Democratic	
Charles L. Smith — of Norwood.... Prohibition	
Arthur W. Tufts — of Boston..... Republican	X

SENATOR — Ninth Suffolk District.
Vote for ONE.

Wellington P. Kidder — of Boston. Prohibition	
Winthrop M. Merrill — of Boston. Democratic	
William H. West — of Boston	X
..... Republican	

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT.
Twenty-fourth Suffolk District.
Vote for Two.

Frederick W. Bliss — of Boston Republican	X
Louis M. Clark — of Boston..... Republican	X
John E. Galvin — of Boston..... Democratic	
William U. Swan — of Boston..... Democratic	

To vote on the following, mark a **X** Cross in the square at the right of YES or NO in each case: —

Amendment to the constitution to prevent the disfranchisement of voters because of a change of residence within the Commonwealth.	YES	X
	NO	
Amendment to the constitution relative to soldiers and sailors exercising the right of franchise.	YES	X
	NO	

On the back of this ballot was the following endorsement : —

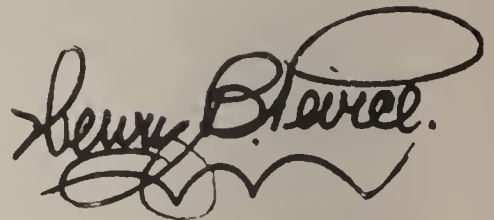
“OFFICIAL BALLOT

FOR

PRECINCT 15, WARD 24, BOSTON,

NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

(Signed)

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry Brewer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "(Signed)".

Secretary of the Commonwealth.”

On these two ballots the names of candidates elected are crossed, to show more clearly to the pupil how the voter prepares his ballot.

The ballot below is a copy of the official ballot used in the same precinct, in the city election, December, 1890. It had a similar endorsement upon the back, as follows : —

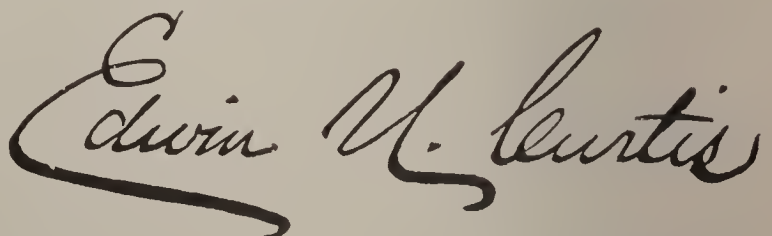
“OFFICIAL BALLOT

FOR

PRECINCT 15, WARD 24, BOSTON,

DECEMBER 9, 1890.

(Signed)

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edwin M. Curtis". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "(Signed)".

City Clerk.”

To Vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party name.

FOR MAYOR.....Vote for ONE.

Nathan Matthews, Jr. , 456 Beacon Street..... Democratic	X
Moody Merrill , Harold Street..... Citizens' Nom. Paper, Republican	
Samuel B. Shapleigh , Allston Heights..... Prohibition	

Frank E. Dimick , 225 Lexington Street Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition, Republican.	
---	--

James E. Dorsey , 165 Harrison Avenue Republican	
--	--

Edward H. Dunn , Hotel Hamilton..... Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition.	
--	--

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER. Vote for ONE.

Hugh E. Brady , 106 Chelsea Street. Republican, Democratic	X
Richard W. Cone , 12 Union Park.. .. Prohibition	

William A. Dunn , 60 Chambers Street Democratic	X
--	---

Russell D. Elliott , 154 Richmond Street.... Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition, Republican.	X
--	---

FOR ALDERMANVote for ONE.

Herbert S. Carruth , 10 Beaumont Street.. Citizens' Nom. Paper, Democratic.	X
Rial B. Simonds , 2 Midland Street. Prohibition	
Charles A. Young , Blue Hill Avenue Republican	

Emily A. Fifield , 4 Ashland Street Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition, Republican.	X
---	---

Charles M. Green , 78 Marlboro Street..... Democratic	X
--	---

John P. Hilton , 39 Monument Avenue..... Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition, Republican.	
--	--

FOR COMMON COUNCIL. Vote for THREE.

Joseph H. Beale, Jr. , 550 Washington Street.... Citizens' Nom. Paper, Democratic.	
Charles E. Folsom, Jr. , 38 Romsey Street ... Democratic, Republican	X
Walter L. Hayes , Cor. Savin Hill Ave. and Auckland St..... Citizens' Independent Nom. Paper.	X
James B. Light , Plain Street..... Republican	
Thomas F. Thompson , 72 Edson Street.. Citizen' Nom. Paper, Democratic.	
Fred H. Young , 3 Ocean Street. Republican	X

Samuel R. Kelley , 201 West Chester Park .. Democratic	
---	--

James A. McDonald , 116 Main Street Democratic	X
---	---

William A. Mowry , Sanborn Avenue..... Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition, Republican.	X
--	---

James S. Murphy , 92 Walnut Avenue..... Democratic	X
---	---

Thomas W. Proctor , 48 Green Street Democratic	
---	--

George R. Swasey , 308 West Chester Park. Democratic	
--	--

Arthur W. Tufts , 145 Walnut Avenue Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper, Independent Women Voters, Prohibition.	
---	--

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Vote for EIGHT.

Choate Burnham , 398 W. Broadway Independent Women Nom. Paper, Loyal Women Nom. Paper, Committee One Hundred Nom. Paper. Independent Women Voters, Prohibition, Republican.	X
Charles H. Churchill , 19 Cobb Street Republican	
Simon Davis , 277 Beacon Street Democratic	

Mark a Cross in the Square at the right of the answer you wish to give.

Shall Licenses be granted for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in this City?	YES	X
	NO	

INDEX.

- Academies, 57.
Adoption of a state constitution, 23.
Agents of Board of Education, 56.
Aldermen, 49.
Assessors of taxes, 41.
- Bloody Brook, 12.
Board of Education, State, 55.
Books, school, 54.
Boston Massacre, 17.
Boston, settlement at, 7.
Boston Tea-Party, 18.
British troops in Boston, 18.
Bunker Hill, battle of, 20.
- Charter forfeited, 9.
Cities in this state, 50.
City charters, 45.
City Council, 46.
City government, 44.
City officers, 47.
City officers, duties of, 48.
City wards, 46.
Clerk, town, 40.
Clerks of courts, 34.
Collector of taxes, 41.
Colleges, 58.
Committee of Correspondence, 17.
Committees, school, 53.
Compact, the, 5.
Confederation, New England, 11.
Constable, 41.
- Constitutional Convention, 24.
Constitution adopted, 23.
Constitution, first proposed, 23.
Constitution, opposition to, 24.
Contents of the ballots, 60.
Continental Congress, 19.
Continental Congress, Second, 20.
Convention of 1853, 25.
Convention, Massachusetts, 17.
Council, Governor's, 30.
County commissioners, 36.
County governments, 35.
County officers, 36.
County treasurer, 37.
- Death of Philip, 13.
Declaration of Independence, 21.
Dismissal of teachers, 54.
District attorneys, 33.
District courts, 33.
Districts, school, 52.
Duties of city officers, 48.
- Education, 51.
Education, State Board of, 55.
Executive officers, 30.
Executive power, 29.
- Fence-viewers, 43.
Field-drivers, 42.
Fight, Swamp, 12.

- French War, 14.
 Furnishing the state ballot, 61.

 General Court, 28.
 Getting ready for independence, 15.
 Government, town, 38.
 Governor, 29.
 Governor, duties and powers of, 29.
 Governor's Council, 30.

 High schools, 57.
 Highways, surveyors of, 42.
 House of Representatives, 28.

 Independence, Declaration of, 21.
 Independence, getting ready for, 15.
 Indians, relations with, 10.

 Judiciary power, 31.

 King Philip's War, 12.

 Leaders, the Massachusetts patriot, 15.
 Legislative department, 26.
 Libraries, public trustees of, 44.
 Lieutenant-governor, 30.
 Lieutenant-governor, powers and duties of, 30.
 Losses in King Philip's War, 13.

 Marking the ballot, 62.
 Massachusetts charter, 9.
 Massachusetts Convention, 17.
 Massachusetts patriot leaders, 15.
 Massachusetts Provincial Congress, 19.
 Massacre, Boston, 17.
 Mayor, 48.

 Moderator, 39.
 Municipal courts, 32.

 New England Confederation, 11.
 Nominations, 61.
 Normal schools, 56.

 Objects of Australian ballot law, 60.
 Officers of the city, 47.
 Officers, town, 38.
 Official ballots, 60.
 Opposition to the constitution, 24.
 Overseers of the poor, 42.

 Part the First, Constitution, 27.
 Part the Second, Constitution, 27.
 Patriot leaders, Massachusetts, 15.
 Pequot War, 11.
 Philip, death of, 13.
 Philip's War, 12.
 Philip's War, losses in, 13.
 Pierce's fight, 13.
 Pilgrims, the, 5.
 Plymouth patent, the, 8.
 Poor, overseers of the, 42.
 Police courts, 32.
 Probate courts, 32.
 Problem before the people, 22.
 Provinces, United, 10.
 Provincial Congress, Massachusetts, 19.
 Public high schools, 57.
 Public libraries, trustees of, 44.
 Puritans, the, 6.

 Rallying after Philip's War, 14.
 Registrar of deeds, 37.
 Registrar of probate and insolvency, 38.
 Relations with the Indians, 10.
 Reporter, 34.

- Representatives, House of, 28.
 Revenue Bill, 16.
 Revolutionary War, 21.

 Salaries of state officials, 34.
 Salem, settlement of, 6.
 School-books, 54.
 School committees, 53.
 School districts, 52.
 Schools established by colonial law, 8.
 Schools, state control of, 55.
 Schools, the first, 7.
 Second Continental Congress, 20.
 Secretary of Board of Education, 55.
 Selectmen, 40.
 Senate, 28.
 Sheriff, 37.
 Stamp Act, 16.
 State Board of Education, 55.
 State control of schools, 55.
 State constitution, adoption of, 22.
 State elections, 34.
 State government, 26.

 Supreme Court, 31.
 Supervision of schools, 54.
 Surveyors of highways, 42.
 Swamp fight, 12.

 Taxes, assessors of, 41.
 Teachers, dismissal of, 54.
 Tea-Party, Boston, 18.
 Town clerk, 40.
 Town government, 38.
 Town-meeting, the New England, 7.
 Town officers, 38.
 Town system of schools, 53.
 Town treasurer, 40.
 Trial justice courts, 33.
 Troops, British, in Boston, 18.
 Trustees of public libraries, 44.

 United Provinces, 10.

 Voting-shelves, 61.

 War, King Philip's, 12.
 Wards, city, 46.
 Washington takes command, 21.





N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 033 266 169 3